

THE Gleichen Call



Year VII, No. 18

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

Ald. J. B. Leggat Leaves Gleichen

Alderman J. B. Leggat, accompanied by Mrs. Leggat and two children left last Thursday for Drumheller in their auto, where they will make their home in future. They had their household furniture moved cross-country in wagons starting the same day. Mr. Leggat has gone into the butcher business in Drumheller in partnership with J. A. Wilson also of Gleichen. While in Gleichen for the past seven Mr. and Mrs. Leggat have made for themselves many friends who most sincerely regret their departure and unite in wishing them all good things in their new home, feeling that Drumheller is to be congratulated on securing such desirable citizens.

Mr. Leggat was serving his second term on the Gleichen town council and his good offices will be greatly missed as he was a very active. While here he spent several years as an implement agent, but latterly was in the employ of the Pacific Cold Storage Co. Mrs. Leggat was a prominent church worker and as already reported was the recipient of a presentation as a slight token of the esteem in which she was held by the Women's Auxiliary and of the valued services rendered.

Queenstown Locals

From the way things look now harvest is about a month off.

Miss Eliza Bertrand is still at the hospital in Calgary improving slowly.

A. Millikowsky is the happiest man in Queenstown right now a boy has arrived.

Some hail fell last week west of Snake Lake but did not cause very great damage.

This is the season for road work in the municipality and the farmers are working out their taxes.

The Queenstown Farmers Union Saturday evening, July 25th, at 8 o'clock in the Queenstown school house.

The Pioneer School will not close for vacation this summer but the teacher will take her vacation next Christmas.

As everybody in Gleichen and Cluny was at the Farmers Picnic it would simply be a waste of paper to make a report on it.

Alex Godkins who had the misfortune to fall off a scaffold and break his leg sometime ago is improving fast. He was able to attend the farmers picnic.

Indications of oil has been found in the big coulee on the property of H. Dietz and two oil experts were investigating last week. Now watch for the Queenstown oil rush.

Fred Houks, who was kicked to death by a stallion at the O.Tott ranch on July 7th, was buried at Bassano Sunday, July 12. Quite a number of farmers from the Major district attended the funeral.

Gleichen Exhibition Seventh Annual Prize List---August 20 & 21

Appended is a portion of the prize list for the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Gleichen District Agricultural Association, and the completed list will appear next issue. The Association has experienced a great deal of trouble in fixing a date that would be acceptable to the government and suit the people of this district and consequently their has been delay in issuing the prize list, but it will be obtainable early next week. The list this year contains many additional items and the directors and managers are working to make the coming exhibition the most successful of all, hoping that they will have the hearty support of every person in this district.

Registered Horses, Clydes					BELGIANS					cultural, to be driven tandem to wagon, open to horses shown in other classes and any weight				
JAS. YOTNG, Manager										Light Horses, Standard Bred R. M. ALLEN, Manager				
Class	Entry	1st	2nd	3rd	34 Stallion, 4 years and over	2	10	8	5	Class	Entry	1st	2nd	
1 Stallion, 3 years old and over	\$2	\$10	\$8	\$5	35 Stallion, 3 years and under	2	10	6	4	70 Best Stallion, three years and over	\$2	\$8	\$4	
2 Stallion, 3 years old	2	10	6	4	36 Dry Mare, any age, at foot	1	6	4	3	71 Best Stallion, two years and under	2	5	3	
3 Stallion, 2 years old	2	8	5	3	37 Brood Mare, with foal at foot	1	6	4	3	72 Best Mare, two years and over	2	8	4	
4 Stallion, 1 year old	1	5	3	2	38 Yearling Stallion or Filly	1	5	3	2	73 Best Mare with foal at foot	1	4	2	
5 Dry Mare, any age	1	6	4	3	39 Foal born in 1914	1	4	3	2	74 Best yearling	1	1	2	
6 Brood Mare with foal at foot	1	6	4	3	40 Team in harness only	2	8	6	4	75 Special prize, donated by J. H. Riley, Best Colt sired by Baron Chines 1912-1914: 1st \$25.00; 2nd free breeding.				
7 Three-year-old Filly	1	5	3	2	SUFFOLK PUNCH					Thoroughbreds				
8 Two-year-old Filly	1	5	3	2	41 Stallion, 4 years and over	2	10	8	5	77 Best Stallion, two years and over	2	8	4	
9 Yearling Filly	1	5	3	2	42 Stallion, 3 years and under	2	10	6	4	78 Best Mare, two years and over	2	8	4	
10 Team in harness only	2	8	6	4	43 Dry Mare, any age	1	6	4	3	79 Best Mare, with foal at foot	1	4	2	
11 Stallion, Canadian bred, 3 years or over	2	8	5	3	44 Brood Mare, with foal at foot	1	6	4	3	80 Best yearling	1	4	2	
12 Stallion, Canadian bred, 2 years	1	5	3	2	45 Yearling Stallion or Filly	1	5	3	2	Harness				
13 Stallion, Canadian bred, 1 year	1	5	3	2	46 Foal born in 1914	1	4	3	2	82 Best single ladies' driver mare or gelding	2	5	3	
14 Canadian bred Filly 3 years or over	1	5	3	2	47 Team in harness only	2	8	6	4	83 Best single turnout, property of exhibitor	2	7	3	
15 Canadian bred Filly 2 years	1	5	3	2	Grades Heavy Draft					84 Special prize donated by Geo. McElroy				
16 Canadian bred Filly 1 year	1	5	3	2	Weight of matured animal not less than 1500 lbs					85 Best driving team and turnout	2	10	5	
17 Foal, born in 1914	1	4	3	2	50 Team to be driven in wagon	2	7	5	3	86 Best team of driving ponies 14.2 or under	2	8	4	
18 Champion Clyde Stallion	Cup				51 Dry mare or gelding, any age	1	5	4	2	87 Best single delivery horse	1	4	2	
19 Champion Clyde Mare	Cup				52 Brood mare, with foal at foot	1	5	4	2	88 Best saddle horse	1	4	2	
Age of all animals to count from January 1st, and must be recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Special Harness Class Stallions are barred.					53 Foal born 1914	1	4	3	2	89 Best saddle pony, 11.2 or under	1	4	2	
					54 Three-year-old Filly	1	4	3	2	90 Best cow horse, mare or gelding, to be judged for their manners, hardiness and confirmation, to be ridden with stock saddle	2	8	4	
					55 Two-year-old Filly	1	4	3	2	Cattle, Registered C. A. MILLIE, Manager				
					56 Yearling Filly	1	4	3	2	92 Best Shorthorn bull	1	6	3	
					Grades Agricultural					93 " " cow	1	5	3	
					Weight of mature animal under 1500 lbs not less than 1200 lbs					94 " " yearling heifer	1	4	2	
					58 Team to be driven in wagon	2	7	5	3	95 " " yearling bull	1	4	2	
					59 Dry mare or gelding, any age	1	4	3	2	96 " " calf	1	3	2	
					60 Brood mare with foal at foot	1	4	3	2	97 " " Hereford bull	1	6	3	
					61 Foal born 1914	1	4	3	2	98 " " cow	1	5	3	
					62 Three-year-old Filly	1	4	3	2	99 " " yearling heifer	1	4	2	
					63 Two-year-old Filly	1	4	3	2	(To be concluded next week.)				
					64 Yearling Filly	1	4	3	4					
					65 Best Farmer's Team wagon and harness to be owned by bona fide farmer	2	10	5	3					
					General Purpose									
					Weight of mature animal 1120 lbs. to 1500 lbs.									
					67 Team to be driven	2	7	5	3					
					68 Four-Horse team, heavy draft or agricultural									

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THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1914

Many people who have invested in oil shares are
just beginning to learn that it usually takes many years to
develop an oil field and that all the fortunes are not made
over-night.

It would seem oil-share gambling has abated
somewhat and many are now considering the oil business
as an investment in Alberta, and are actually putting their
money in for development purposes. This is a healthy
sign and in time they will be amply rewarded.

Up to the hour of going to press no oil fiends have
troubled Gleichen with stakes, but one might strike here
any moment and claim this the centre of a chain of oil
lakes. However, if he does he will be given every oppor-
tunity to prove his contentions; and it may be mentioned
in passing that experts have declared for many years that
the indications here for oil are exceptionally good.

A commendable effort is being made to establish a
tuberculosis sanatorium in Alberta and already the Domini-
on Government has expressed a willingness to give 320
acres of land for the site and municipalities have contri-
buted over \$4,000 for the purpose. It is the intention to
request the Alberta Legislature to erect, equip and main-
tain a Provincial Sanatorium on the 320 acres and many
of the most prominent men and women in Alberta are
taking a very active interest in the matter.

Many are now estimating on the grain crop for this
year, which is a difficult task, but from all the CALL can
gather from the majority of men who have been through
this district and should be capable of judging the crop
will not average much over 50 per cent of our bumper
crops. Of course, some place the percentage much lower
and some higher. Hail and drought has accomplished a
great deal of damage in some parts, while in other parts
there are some excellent crops, but on the whole there is
no need of great disappointment for every country has its
lean years to contend with.

In the recent provincial elections in Ontario, the
Conservative newspapers carried important advertising for
the Liberals and the Liberal newspapers carried the same
sort of advertising for the Conservatives. The same
thing happened in the Manitoba election, the Free Press of
Winnipeg, which supported the Liberals, printing a two-
page advertisement for the conservatives.

While it is perhaps unusual, this new turn in the
advertising game is really nothing more than a belated
recognition of the true worth of the newspaper as a means
of publicity for organizations and forces whose greatest
need is to have their cases properly set before the people.

Nor is this the only indication of the change in public
opinion as to the value of newspaper advertising space.
Public service corporations are finding that it pays to reach
the people through the newspaper, and even municipalities
are falling in line when they have important civic works
in contemplations. Governments, too, are discovering
that through the papers they can best make known both
at home and abroad the good points of their country, for
immigration and other purposes.

The sign is a healthy one. It indicates that more
and more the newspaper is being accorded its proper place
as the only really effective medium of contact between the
powers and the people, between those who have a message
and the audience to which they would make appeal.
Other ways have been tried, but none so good.—Calgary
Herald.

There's always something, and repeat, to make us
weep and sigh; we're looking for big crops of wheat, then,
comes the Hessian fly. "Vast tracts of grain," the papers
claim, "are ruined by this pest, and farmers, weary of the
game are moving further west. And thus the splendid
prospects ends—all estimates have shrunk." And nearly
all such talk, my friends, is piffle, con and bunk. The
farmers fear the price will slump, if prospects seem too
bright, and so such fairy tales they pump into the jays
who write. You'll see the stately wheat stacks rise at
harvest time, don't fear; and none will miss what Hessian
flies have spoiled for us this year. And scores of bogies
that we hate, that wear and tear the mind, are haunted by
some selfish skate who has an axe to grind. When we
behold a thing of fear, it's safe to bet, by jings, that there's
a speculator near who sits and pulls the strings.—Walt
Mason.

Busy Midsummer Days

Our midsummer inducements offered in last issue of
the Call have been the means of unusual activity in our
Busy Store. This system brings the people and keeps
our stock clear.

FRESH FRUITS

We are now looking forward to BIG THINGS
IN THE FRESH FRUIT LINE. Our custom-
ers can rely on us for correct prices in fresh fruits.
Last season we beat even Calgary city market prices
in peaches, prunes, etc. and, this year we are going to
make some very attractive offerings in these goods.
All we say is don't buy fruit from anyone till you
hear from us—if you do you are going to get
left—THAT'S A TIP.

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We are now stocked up well with:

OVERALLS from 75c. up.

Shirts from 50c. up.

Gloves from 12½c. up.

Blankets from \$2.75 per pair up.

We are specialists in men's suits and we carry a big
range for selection.

Our bookkeeper is right on his job. Have you paid anything
on your account lately.

Yours Respectfully,

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ing, dairying, poultry culture, vegetable growing, and general mixed farming. The lands are
convenient to railways and markets, and are located in a country of low taxation and delightful
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Under the Company's new policy no land is sold to speculators, but only to those who
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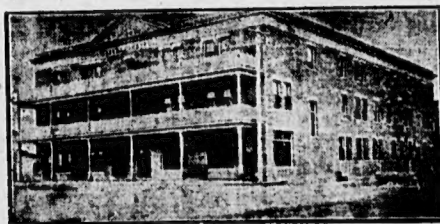
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Under certain conditions the Company will advance a loan of \$2000 to new settlers to be
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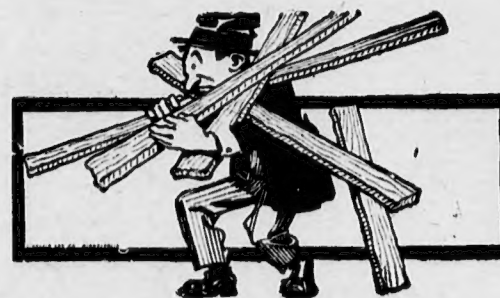
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A Bald Question
While Bobbie was downtown with his Uncle Ben one afternoon several friends passed and cheerfully greeted the latter.

The Whale's Blow
Porpoise—What is the whole blowing about?
Dogfish—Oh, he got so many notices for his feat in swallowing Jonah he's been blowing ever since.—Exchange.

What, Aunty?
"Pa, you'd better hurry on home."
"What's the matter?"
"Some of ma's relatives are at the house, and they're giving you an' me the worst of it again!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Maud declares that since she's been married she has been through everything."
"Yes, her husband says she has, too."

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. BOSCAM, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

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are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

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W. N. U. 1008

White Bread or Brown?

White bread was said by those who claim to be experts to be much superior to brown bread and we were told that the idea of eating graham bread or any bread containing part or all of the bran of wheat and other portions of the grain which are taken out in the bolting process was old fashioned and might lead to injury. Now come the medical inspectors of the Food Administration, a group of very distinguished physicians and scientists, who say that bolting pushed beyond a certain limit eliminates the useful element of flour in more than one respect and does nothing but improve the color of the bread. When white bread is used exclusively they have found that the men eat and need more meat, but when the flour is only partially bolted and only the coarser particles of the bran are removed the soldiers are in better health and they eat less meat, which results in superior economy and efficiency at the same time. The method of bolting flour was invented some centuries ago and it seems about time that the relative values of white and unbolted flour were settled, but the doctors can no more agree about them than they can about the therapeutic value of alcohol.—New York Commercial.

Harry Godfrey has a granddaughter in the three-year-old class. She has ideas all her own about things out of doors. A few days ago granddad planted a patch of potatoes in his garden. Miss Three Year Old observed the proceeding with interest. Presently "darkness came on and she was missing from the family hearth. A search immediately was instituted and, to the surprise of all, they found her sitting beside a row of potatoes.

"Why, what are you doing here?" granddaddy queried a bit peevishly. "Waiting for the potatoes to come up," was the reply.

"Well, you come on into the house. You've scared us half to death." Unwillingly she took granddaddy's hand and started toward the house. Suddenly she broke away and ran back to the potato row. Pointing her finger at it as if to command, she said: "Potatoes, don't you dare come up till I get back."

"Well, scunny," said the patient druggist to the small boy who had been bawling about the store for half an hour, eagerly eyeing the candy counter. "Do you want to buy some candy?"

"Course I want, but I can't—mother sent me ter buy soap."

London's Ambulances
London, which has never yet had an ambulance, has at least ordered six of them and expects them to do all the work for the entire city. In case of such accidents the policemen have had to commandeer the nearest wagon, depending on the generosity of the driver, as they were not able to offer him anything.

Very Dangerous
Friend—Why Elvira, what's the matter?
Elvira—Oh, I don't know, only I'm worried to death! I've had the snake girl six weeks and she doesn't talk about leaving. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

The Horrors of War
"My country calls darling, and I have enlisted for the war."
At these words the beautiful girl burst into tears.
"And you had just begun," she said, "to do the maxixe half decently."—New York Press.

An Ellixir of Life
"An annuity is the best elixir of life I know of," said the examining physician of an insurance company. "It sometimes seems as if annuities never die. We have lots on our books who top eighty, ninety and even ninety-five years. I have passed many a sickly and decrepit old fellow as a good annuity risk—the sicklier they are, you know, the better risk they make—and the next year he has turned up to collect his annuity rejuvenated, rosy, spry as a boy. The secret? The secret is that financial worry, fear of the poorhouse, ages and kills off more people than all the deadly diseases combined. Release an old man by means of an annuity from all this worry, and he throws off his years and walks erect and happy and fearlessly young."

Under Suspicion
Patience—And you say he's not a married man?
Patience—Certainly not.
"Well, how in the world, then, did he ever learn to make so many excuses?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Nellie's Wisdom
"Mamma, I got a stomach ache," said Nellie, aged six.
"That's because you've been with-out lunch. Your stomach is empty. You would feel better if you had something in it."

That afternoon the minister called and in the course of conversation remarked that he had been suffering all day with a severe headache.
"That's because it's empty," said Nellie. "You'd feel better if you had something in it."—Chicago News.

Staging a Trial
"It would help some if you had a pretty wife."
"Alas, I'm a bachelor," said the malefactor of great wealth.
"I have an idea. You plead illness and I'll have you go on the stand with an attractive trained nurse in attendance."—Kansas City Journal.

Line of Duty
Uncle Luke had been over into Calhoun county to see the son of his old master, now grown to ripe age and judicial office.
"Luke, how does Mr. John look?" asked the old gentleman. "He's getting stout, eh?"

"Yes, sah," agreed Luke. "Ah will say dat w.e. Ah saw Mas'r John ev'ry buttin on his wals'coat was doin' his duty, sah."—New York Post.

It's Mr. Borleigh
"It's Mr. Borleigh. I think I'll send him word I'm out."
"Won't the rill, I'll mail voice reproach you?"
"Oh, yes; but I'd rather listen to the still, small voice than to Mr. Borleigh's."—Boston Transcript.

Shift Your Gears!
If I were going to attempt a sermon (and who does not feel himself capable of at least a couple), my first text should be upon the theme, "Shift Your Gears." I should begin with a pertinent illustration. It would be the picture of a motor car and a long hill. You size up the hill from the bottom and attempt to climb the high gear. The grade proves to be steeper than at first thought. The engine begins to pound. But you have vowed to make the top of the high gear. By simply shifting over, with whatever reluctance, all would be well. Instead you let the engine roar and throb, perhaps stall itself or wreck something, for your pride's sake. This is the picture. Then the moral application, which every one has seen coming all along. "Now, good friends, isn't this just what we are trying to do? Are we not playing the foolish chauffeur and wearing out our engines needlessly, when we attempt to take all life's roads upon the high speeds? Shift your gears before it is too late."—E. P. Frost, in the Atlantic Monthly.

Ravages of Ants
The ruins of a splendid city on the north coast of Jamaica remain as evidence of the devastation that red ants are capable of causing. An army of the insects invaded the city one day and drove away every living creature, animal and human that could escape. Prisoners in the jails and bedridden patients in the hospitals were devoured. Not even a rat or chinch bug remained alive.

Britain's Civil Service
Life in a civil service office is a very drab affair today. But sixty years ago it appears to have had its compensations. Sir Algeonon West, who entered the admiralty in 1851, recalls in his "Reminiscences" the figure of an official "always dressed in a black and snuffy suit." It was the chief clerk. This gentleman "occasionally came to the office in the morning dressed in a great frilled shirt front and evening clothes and announced that as he was going to dine out that evening he did not need to be at the office the next day. Frederick Locker, who always wore kid gloves in the office for fear he would dirty his hands with ink . . . was evidently not impressed with the dignity of the man or the office, for on my asking him what his duties were, he said, 'All I know is, that whenever I want a clean coat or a piece of fresh soap, I always ring the bell and send for the chief clerk.'—London Citizen.

An Unfortunate Phrase
"Franz der Kaiser," Napoleon's father-in-law, who was a rather weak and silly ruler, had nevertheless a thorough-going belief in absolutism and in the divine right to rule of even the most incompetent of the Hapsburgs. His advisers, such as they were, were best displayed in categorical terms that he wrote and printed for the use of his humbler subjects and in perceptive criticisms of those of superior intelligence.

According to the author of a recent life of Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria entitled "An Imperia" Victim of the emperor's one-sidedness against his doctor, for remarking that he had "a good constitution."

Heat Between the Planets

If there is any exchange of heat between the planets, no human device can measure it, for the bolometer cannot be increased in its delicacy sufficient to detect the minute amount. That is, the platinum wire—the nerve, more sensitive than human nerves, cannot be made any thinner and held together in use. No influence of the planets upon each other has ever been detected by the most accomplished observers with the most sensitive instruments that can be made, besides two, gravitation and light. It must be that heat from the sun to the planets is absorbed by them, since none comes to the earth by reflection. Intense enough to be measured by an electric nerve thinner than a spider's thread.—New York American.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

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Liberty and other parts of West Africa
Liberty and other parts of West Africa and hills are large as native huts are found. The large black ant is the builder of that sort of home. Such ant hills are not unknown in this country, although they are rarely so large; but the black ant rarely invades houses. He is a scavenger and is protected by most farmers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Boon for the Bilious.
The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acid liquid flows into the stomach and causes it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in **Parmelee's Vegetable Pills**, which are warranted to speedily cure the disease. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

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Teacher—Several of your examples in arithmetic are wrong, Johnny. Why didn't you ask your father to help you?
Johnny—Cause I wasn't looking for trouble. That's why.—Exchange.

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"Can you apply a check to your wife's extravagance?"
"Can't. She just keeps me and my account busy supplying them."—Baltimore American.

Thirsty Berlin
A census taken in Berlin at the duldest time of the evening, between half past 5 and half past 8, showed that during these three hours nine-eighths drinking places were visited by 23,436 persons. It must not be supposed that there are only ninety-eight drinking places in Berlin. On the contrary, at single streets, the Lumberstrasse, which contains only eighty-four houses, has forty saloons and an inn and there is actually a street in East Berlin, the Madistraasse, which, with only fifteen houses, has seventeen saloons and three hotels. There is very little drunkenness to be seen in the streets of Berlin, and one must stay up late to see that, but that is not because the thing is so innocent, but because the police will not tolerate any kind of disorder in public.—London Tatler.

Engish Walnuts
The so-called English walnut is almost exclusively the product of France, whence this country imports from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds annually.

Willie (to young man caller)
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PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

LATEST IN ALARM CLOCKS

One That Jogs the Memory For Every Engagement Listed

A "memory" clock is about the newest thing in timepieces, according to Playthings. This clock does not differ in appearance from an ordinary clock, excepting that around the outside rim of the dial there are holes as placed that there are four of them between every hour sign. They are marked 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16, the latter being directly opposite the hour.

With the clock is furnished a number of small brass plugs, the purpose of which is this: When one of them is placed in one of the holes mentioned, say at a point where it marks a quarter after 1, the clock will make a distinct buzzing noise, loud enough to attract attention, at exactly that time, regardless of how many other plugs there are in the clock.

The value of such a clock to a business man can scarcely be overestimated. As soon as he arrives at his desk he can plug up the clock in accordance with his appointments and other matters which have to be attended to at definite times. After the clock has been plugged he can proceed to work and forget all about his appointments. At the first call of the buzzer he knows that a certain matter is due for his attention, which he may promptly forget after it is attended to, sure in the knowledge that the clock will watch out for his other appointments.

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Reversed

This may be a new one to some of our readers: Enter into the only drink dispensary in the dusty town an engineer on an examination trip. A small crowd surrounds a happy looking prospector who is setting them up. One man informs our engineer, "Jim just struck the thin edge of an ore body on his red mountain prospect today, and he's feeling mighty good." Then follows an instruction to Jim, who declares with emphasis, "Yes, sir, I am within just three feet of a million dollars." A year later, happening into camp again, our engineer encounters Jim, sitting dejectedly on a bench in front of the same dispensary. After a drink in reply to an inquiry about the great ore body Jim stated with sad emphasis, "Parine, I'm a million feet from it!"—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Winter

In the winter nature ceases from her labors and prepares for the great change. The wind sweeps through the great forest with a sound like the blast of a trumpet. The dry leaves whirl in eddies through the air. A fret-work of hoary frost covers the plain. The stagnant water in the pools and ditches is frozen into fantastic figures. In the low hanging clouds the sharp air, like a busy shuttle, weaves her shroud of snow. There is a melancholy and continual roar in the tops of the tall pines like the roar of a cataract. It is the funeral anthem of the dying year.—Longfellow.

"Why is there such a hot fight over the appointment of a postmaster in this little town?" asked the stranger. "The office doesn't pay anything much, does it?"
"That ain't it, mister," replied the native. "You see, most of us are particular as to who reads our postal cards."

A woman, married and deserted fifteen years ago, is prosecuting her husband. She says she has only just remembered that she loved him. In the fuss of a wedding one can't think of all these little things. She was busy at the time. Besides, why couldn't he have asked her? Men are so unreasonable!

PERFECT HEALTH DUE TO THE BLOOD

No Girl or Woman Need be Constantly Ailing and Unhappy

Nature intended every girl and every woman to be happy, attractive, active and healthy. Yet too many of them find their lives saddened by suffering—nearly always because their blood is to blame. All those unhappy girls and women with colorless cheeks, dull skins and sunken, lustreless eyes, are in this condition because they have not enough good red blood in their veins to keep them well, and in the chain of health. They suffer from depressing weariness and periodical headaches. Dark lines form under their eyes, their heart palpitates violently after the slightest exertion, and they are often attacked with fainting spells. These are only a few of the miseries of bloodlessness. Nothing can rescue girls and women from the intangible decline that follows an anaemia except a generous supply of new, rich, red blood, and nothing has ever proved so successful in creating red, good blood as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands and thousands of girls and women owe their good health and charming complexion to the use of this medicine. Here is one example of its power to cure. Mrs. Rose Hall, Toronto, Ont., says: "For a long time I suffered with anaemia, nervousness and general debility. In fact I was beginning to feel a positive wreck. I tried several medicines and emulsions. For a time I would feel better for taking them and then the effect would wear off, leaving me worse than before. The continued drain on my health altered my appearance, my friends telling me I had a jagged and worn appearance. This naturally did not help to improve me, as you know no woman likes to be told she looks 'worn out.' Finally Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were suggested, and my husband got me a supply. I used them and found the result good—not only good, but the benefit lasting and I am now enjoying perfect health, have a good color and have regained my natural buoyancy. I trust my letter of gratitude may be the means of helping others who are suffering as I was."

New health, new strength, new vitality, follow the faithful use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get them from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Secret
At a ball masque a group of girls demanded of a magician:
"Tell us, oh tell us, how we may remain always young and always beautiful!"
"Humph! Nothing easier, grunted the magician. "Get a million and stay single."—Exchange.

Hardly Possible
"Laddford, what is this inscription on your windowpane?"
"Some say it was scratched with a diamond by the poet Cowper, but others say the authenticity is doubtful. I think so myself. Where would a poet get a diamond?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Foul Weather
"I noticed one thing coming across," remarked the baseball fan who had just landed; "when the ship began to pitch the passengers were all anxious to make a home run."

Try Murine Eye Remedy
If you have Red, Watery, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 5c. 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Asseptic Tubes, 5c. 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail. Write for Book Good for All Eyes that Need Cure. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.
General—How long has the battle been in progress?
Alde—Five reels, sir.
General—Then hasten under a flag of truce to the enemy and ask them to cease fighting until our moving picture camera men have had supper.

Her Future Blasted
"I hear your daughter is going to retire from the stage."
"Yes, she is."
"What's the trouble? I thought she was possessed of talent."
"She is. She has a splendid voice and much dramatic ability, but she sprained a tendon in her ankle and won't be able to dance for a year or more, so she thought she might as well settle down and get married."—Detroit Free Press.

Business Was Dull
Buyer (to traveller)—No, no; nothing at all, thanks. We're overstocked now.
Traveller—Very well. But won't you just look at my samples?
Buyer—Not a bit of good. Too busy!
Traveller—Well, then, look here! Do you mind if I take the blessed things out and look at 'em myself. I haven't seen 'em for three weeks.—London Opinion.

When President Taft was on a campaigning tour he stopped at the home of an old friend. It was a small house, not well built, and as he walked about in his room the substantial little house fairly shook with his tread. When he got into bed that receptive, unused to so much weight, gave way, precipitating Taft to the floor.
His friend hurried to the door.
"What's the matter, Bill?"
"Oh, I'm all right, I guess," Taft called out to his friend, good naturedly; "but say, Joe, if you don't find me here in the morning, look in the cellar."

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FURTHER COLONIZATION DEVELOPMENT WORK

AIMS OF MOVEMENT RECENTLY STARTED TO DIVERT IMMIGRATION TO WEST

Effort Being Made to Attract a Greater Number of Desirable Settlers to Western Canada, Where Opportunities for New Comers Are of the Best.

With the announcement recently of the scheme to form the Western Canada Colonization and Development League, whose object was to encourage immigration to the west, the movement for further colonization of the west has been given a new impetus. The league, which is being organized at North Battleford, has as its object the securing of a greater number of desirable settlers to the west, and the securing of a greater number of jobs for the settlers who come to the west. The league is being organized by a number of individuals, apparently representatives of newspapers in the old country and the United States, with the idea of forming local colonization committees in the old country and the United States, which would be largely responsible for the selection of individuals to be sent to the west. The league is being organized by a number of individuals, apparently representatives of newspapers in the old country and the United States, with the idea of forming local colonization committees in the old country and the United States, which would be largely responsible for the selection of individuals to be sent to the west.

When one considers the fact that for the government year of 1913 eastern Canada received 207,000 immigrants, whereas Western Canada received 195,000, it is evident that more aggressive methods must be adopted and a greater amount of money spent, and spent judiciously, to increase the influx of immigration and develop the resources of Western Canada. Last year the east was the destination of by far the greatest percentage of Canada's immigration, and this is accounted for by Ontario's increased activity, they having established headquarters in England, with a capable and aggressive organization, specifically charged with the duties of expediting immigration and development.

It does not seem that the various provinces of Western Canada have been keeping pace with the activities of Ontario and, in fact, in some quarters it would appear that not only is attempt being made to secure settlement but rather that immigration is being deprecated—for what good reason it is hard to fathom. It is understood that the province of Saskatchewan encourages in the old country merely farm laborers and domestic servants to come out, and it is reported that, personally, the representative of Saskatchewan—filled with the possibilities of Western Canada, actually encouraged other emigration, for which he was severely reprimanded.

To the average business man, who believes that the development of Western Canada as a whole is of greater importance than the temporary success of any one political party, the report that there are policies in existence antagonistic to increased immigration is of very serious import. Such policies should be thoroughly investigated by the farm land brokers, as well as by the holders of large areas of agricultural lands, which are held for sale and on which the tax at the present time being paid to the various municipalities. It is ridiculous for a municipality to enforce taxation on vacant lands when especially the government of the province and, in some cases the people, are not only not adopting any strenuous methods to increase the development of the land and bring in good crops, but are actually blocking the way.

It was stated recently by the representative of large English interests that there were thousands of thoroughly qualified farmers' sons in the old country with £100 to £200 a piece, who, if Western Canada's advantages were properly placed before them, would readily grasp the opportunity of becoming valuable settlers for Western Canada. It was stated that these people are not being reached through present forms of advertising in Great Britain and, judging by the immigration returns, the statement would appear to have good grounds. It should be recognized also that Australia and other colonies of the British Empire are active in co-operating with the old country in securing settlers and it is even intimated that today Great Britain is more friendly to her immigration going to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa than to Canada. Every one believes that there is no finer country in the world than Western Canada and other parts of the world must not be allowed to beat Western Canada in the race for supremacy.

The Greatest Degree of Cold

Science assures us that there is a definite limit to the lowest conceivable temperature, and that this may be placed with considerable accuracy at 459 degrees below zero on the Fahrenheit scale. It is held that at all temperatures above this "absolute zero," particles of matter, either solid or gaseous, are in a state of vibration, the more rapid vibrations corresponding to the greater degrees of heat. All such vibrations would cease entirely at absolute zero and all gases would liquefy and even solidify before reaching this absolute zero point.

Bees Produce Brand New Potato

The busy little bee is responsible for a new variety of Spokane County potato, according to Henry K. Bradley, of Spokane. The new tuber has been dubbed the "Bradley" potato in view of the fact that it was developed on his farm.

The potato is really a cross between the Brunswick and Million Dollar varieties, he says. The origin was accidental. The credit must go to the bees, which carried the pollen from the blossom of one and deposited it in the blossom of the other.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS

An Educational Convention That Will Have a Lasting Effect on Western Canada

When the name of the Irrigation Congress was changed from ration to international, it was decided to make the event international in deed as well as in name, and Calgary secured the honor of entertaining the first meeting to be held outside the United States. In line with this policy the Dominion government has been requested to invite delegates to attend the session in Calgary, October 5 to 9, from all foreign countries where irrigation agriculture is practised.

Almost every state in the union will send delegates, and these, with the foreign delegates, will make a galaxy of experts on the subject of irrigation such as never before was gathered together in any one country at the same time. This will ensure the 1914 congress being the most educational convention of its kind held since the birth of the congress in Salt Lake City in 1891, and from the economic results that are to follow, the meeting will have a lasting effect upon every country under the sun employing irrigation to increase production.

The congress work of this year is in excellent hands, men having charge of the arrangements, who, by their life long association with the subject, have learned by practical experience the most up-to-date methods employed under all conditions and in all climates. Their experiences will be of infinite benefit to the man who is anxious to learn how to begin right, continue right and eventually make a success of the work.

The officers of the congress who are giving of their time and efforts to make the Calgary meeting a success are: R. W. Young, president, Salt Lake City; Arthur Hooker, secretary, Calgary, Alberta; first vice-president, J. B. Case, Abilene, Kansas; second vice-president, John Fairweather, Fresno, Cal.; third vice-president, S. H. Lea, Pierre, S.D.; fourth vice-president, Richard F. Burgess, El Paso, Texas; fifth vice-president, Kurt Grunwald, International board of governors, Geo. A. Snow, Salt Lake City, chairman; Richard W. Young, Salt Lake City; J. S. Dennis, Calgary; Douglas White, Los Angeles; Lou D. Sweet, Denver, Colo.; L. Newman, Great Falls, Mont.; Arthur Hooker, secretary and treasurer; J. S. Dennis is chairman of the local board of control.

The chairman of the local committee are all Calgary men as follows: Decorations, Alderman E. H. Crandell; entertainment, Jas. W. Davidson; exhibits, E. L. Richardson; finance, C. G. K. Nourse; hotels and accommodations, Alderman W. J. Fregillus; music, A. V. Pryce-Jones; publicity, Norman S. Rankin; reception, Alderman T. P. Prose; transportation, R. J. Hutchings.

Indian Sedition Trials

Numerous clues connecting the seditionist movements in the Punjab, Rajputana and Bengal with one another have fallen into the hands of the police. Sensational disclosures have been made in the political trial, proceeding in Allahabad, where Jain students from the Jalpur school are charged with the murder of a rich Hindu temple-keeper and his servant by cutting their throats with penknives, with a view to stealing funds for the support of seditionism. This murder is linked with the Delhi trial, where the prosecution has applied for permission to prove the connection of the Delhi prisoners with the Jalpur school.

During the hearing of the Delhi sedition case one of the Indian witnesses, a student in the Islamic college, Lahore, related the conversations that had taken place between himself and a certain Hanwant Sahai, who described the details of the movement, which he and others were engaged in. It was proposed, Hanwant Sahai said, to organize a secret society, forming two concentric circles. A select band of five would comprise the inner ring, while the outer circle would comprise all the Punjab. The organization would also comprise two departments, one of which would be engaged in providing the necessary funds, the other being replenished by desirable by highway robbery. This part of the scheme, Hanwant Sahai pointed out, besides being lucrative, would help to bring the authorities into contempt.

Another branch would devote itself to the manufacture of bombs and to making arrangements for their use. Hanwant Sahai assured his student friend that secret societies had already achieved immense results in every country of the world. They had overthrown monarchy in China, and brought about revolutions in Persia and Turkey, just as they had in England in the days of the Stuarts.

King George's Gift to French Nation

The gift of the Dujardin bas-reliefs by King George to the French government is greatly appreciated by the French people, but there is another of his majesty's possessions which will always remain the most desired by the French Royalists at all events.

This is the bronze equestrian figure of Louis XV, which stands in the bay window of the Green Drawing-room at Windsor Castle. It is a finished model of the colossal figure by Girardon which once stood in the Place Vendôme in Paris, and the model is the only one in existence.

The next most valuable of the treasures at Windsor associated with French history are the three cabinets by Gouthere made for the Comte d'Artois, which were purchased by George IV. for \$500. Today they came into the open market, they would probably fetch \$50,000 apiece.

Edmonton Has Now Over 72,000

Edmonton's population is now over 72,315, according to the official census. The first count gives the total number of persons in the city who have registered as 72,315, but there are a few coming every day.

Last year the official result was given out as 67,243 and this year's census will show approximately from 5,000 to 5,100 of an increase over that of last year. The largest percentage of increase has been found on the south side of the river although there has been a decided increase on the north side.

LIVE STOCK MUST BE KEPT

Or Soil Will be Impoverished—Crop Rotation and Legumes Not Sufficient

In any scheme to maintain or build up soil fertility, crop rotation, including the growing of legumes, is vital but not sufficient. Clovers put the soil in better physical condition, so that the plant food in it becomes quickly available to the next crop. There is a danger then that we may mistake a more productive soil for a more fertile soil and be inclined to give too much credit to the growing of the clover and not enough to the feeding of it to farm animals. No matter what crops are grown, if they are all sold away from the farm, the soil will become exhausted. Live stock must be kept. Nature has provided a balance between animal and plant life, and man cannot long disobey nature's decrees.

When every particle of manure is saved and applied to the land, there is money in live stock; in dairy products, in beef, in the annual increase, and most of all in the next year's crop. According to figures of the United States department of agriculture the yield per acre of corn in Kansas dropped from 44.4 bushels in the decade 1870-79 to 21.3 in the decade 1890-99. Kansas has also grown large quantities of alfalfa, but the corn and alfalfa have both been sold away from the farms and decreased yields have resulted. In Illinois, which is a stock-raising state, the yields have actually increased. It is a significant fact that the stock states show the smallest losses in crop yields. This is true of a state and the same principle applies to the individual farmer.

PEARLS AND PEARLS

Remarkable Report Made by Paris Experts on Fakes

It may be remembered that some time ago a well known pearl merchant offered to sell a pearl for \$40,000 which originally he had bought for a little over \$15,000. In the interval it had been "renovated" by a Hindu named Warma by a secret process. Both Warma and the dealer protested that the pearl was absolutely genuine and worth the money asked, and that the coating of colloid was only meant to protect the skin while it was in its early tenderness. The Jewellers' guild, however, lodged a complaint, and three experts were appointed who handed in a report to the effect that the pearl certainly was falsified and that the treatment was a mere bath of colloid, wherein had been placed a few drops of a coloring matter called "tropolone." As conclusive proof they had stripped the pearl and reduced it to the original dull whiteness which it had when it was worth \$15,000 and by repeating the Warma process they again obtained a magnificent lustre, making it apparently worth \$40,000. The tribunal will now decide what course to take, but the result at which the experts arrived is interesting to all pearl-buyers, as it evidently requires most elaborate tests and uncommon knowledge to enable the dealer to distinguish an ordinary river pearl after being doctored from the finest sea product.

INVENTS RECORDING 'PHONE

Young Aberdeen, S.D., Farmer Makes Device That Will Answer Calls and Record Messages

Carl J. Gustafson, a young farmer residing ten miles southwest of Aberdeen, S.D., has patented an answering and recording telephone. The instrument will be of considerable use to doctors in their offices where they are called out many times during the day and forced to leave the office vacant. It is a combination of a telephone and phonograph and arranged so that a pre-determined message may be dictated into the device. This message will be transmitted over the line to any person calling up during the absence of the occupant of the office, and such person receiving the message may in turn dictate a message into the instrument over the line which can be reproduced to the occupant of the office upon his return. The device may be used in connection with any style of telephone, a farm line, a central energy or the automatic. It has its own batteries and does not rely on the electricity supplied over the telephone line for its current. It has also another useful feature, in the fact that a conversation can be carried on over the wire and a record made of that conversation on the machine.

CITY OF ALL GLASS

German Author Foretells a Happy Race Living in Sunshine

Paul Scheerbart, the well known writer, prophesies that the architect of the future will be of glass, and that the world will be inhabited by a happy race living under the good influence of sunlight.

"The houses will be of glass," he says, "with all wood eliminated. The furniture will be of wrought iron, and the framework of the buildings will be of iron, rust proof, while the walls will be of double glass to insure warmth, and of many colors, in order to battle inquisitive persons."

"The buildings will be heated by electricity, and the walls decorated in Tiffany majolica effects. The porch of every home will have three sides of glass, and there will be glass garden houses, where one may live in the sunshine by day and the starlight by night."

Here Scheerbart draws a brilliant word picture of a city with stores, churches and public buildings of glass, all lighted in many colors.

Investigate Internal Structure of Earth

An expedition of German scientists will shortly proceed to the United States and Canada for the purpose of employing a remarkable new wireless wave apparatus for investigating the internal structure of the earth and detecting the presence of both water and ore deposits, as described in a previous dispatch.

A similar expedition is now at work under government auspices in German Southwest Africa.

BRITISH INTERESTS WILL DEVELOP OIL

FORMATION OF A CANADIAN COMPANY TO ENGAGE IN REFINING OF OIL

Proposed to Erect Large Refineries, One on the Atlantic and One on the Pacific Coasts—Will Supply Oil Fuel for Use in British Navy.

Negotiations which have been in progress between the minister of the interior and a representative of powerful British oil interests promise important results in the development of an oil fuel industry in Canada. The British capitalists, on whose behalf the negotiations have been conducted, are said to be associated with the Shell companies, which hold very extensive concessions from the crown in various parts of the empire, and have also heavy investments in the oil fields of Southern California. The present proposal does not include prospecting for oil in Northern Alberta, as seems to have been intended originally. That will be undertaken by a Canadian company, in which a number of Ottawa capitalists are interested.

The British interests, it is understood, propose the formation of a Canadian company, which will engage in the refining of oil, whether produced in Canada or not. If the tentative plans mature, these people will erect large refineries in Canada, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific, and are prepared to pipe oil to these refineries from any distance, under arrangements to be made with the government. These refineries will be placed, it is stated, in fortified positions, in order that stores of oil for the use of the British navy can be protected. These stores will, it is proposed, be established on each coast, and will be held for the use of the navy as oil fuel in cases of emergency.

German, Burns Lignite Like Ours

It is not altogether likely that hard anthracite coal, fit for household use will ever be discovered in Canada, in quantities large enough to prevent the dependence upon the Pennsylvania mines.

But we have a good deal of lignite, which is burnt to some slight extent, but has not as high a value, as fuel, as regular coal. It is quite possible that some means of employing this material will yet come into common use.

Information just received from Europe tells us of the experience of Germany, which would appear to lend an immediate value to such deposits. That country, says the dispatch, has large fields of lignite, popularly known as "brown" coal. This lignite is indicated by its name, a remnant of compressed and decayed wood. It is really coal in an incomplete state of formation. It is lighter than coal as it is known in Canada, and in its original state is by no means as good a fuel.

But it is easily compressed, and in the form of briquettes burns with a steady heat which can be easily regulated by means of a well-regulated draught. The briquettes burn down to a fine light brown dust, and what is perhaps most important, the combustion is so complete that there is practically no smoke.

The beds of lignite lie near the surface in wide areas no great distance from Berlin, the cost of extraction and making up into briquettes is relatively small, and the size and final of the briquettes is such as to allow very cheap transport, so that altogether the fuel is relatively low priced. Hence the general preference shown for it, and hence also the general absence of the smoke nuisance from Berlin and most other towns in Germany.

Roller Skates in the Postal Service

Roller skating is generally regarded as a pastime, but the United States government has found it very useful in the postal service. In one of the large post offices in Chicago the postmen store their uniforms, bags, and other requisites in the basement. There are fourteen hundred lockers in an apartment measuring three hundred feet in length. It was found that the clerks employed during the rush hours imposed a severe task on the clerks. In order to facilitate the work the chief of the department suggested that the clerks should use roller skates, so that they could traverse the floor quickly and with less fatigue. The employees soon came to appreciate the innovation, as it also effected a welcome reduction in the wear and tear of boot leather. The experiment proved a complete success, says "Chamber's Journal," because the clerks equipped with the skates performed their checking duties in a quarter of the time formerly occupied. Roller skates were next supplied to those who have to carry parcels in the sorting departments, and there again a great saving in time and effort was observed. The authorities are considering the propriety of introducing the skates into other departments of the service.

NEW WIRELESS FEAT

Signals, Fog Detonations and Mine Blasting Worked From a Distance

Marconi experts have been testing an apparatus which will operate distant signals. It is established at the Clyde Lighthouse Trust's wireless control station on the shore of Georok, from whence signals are operated at Fort Maitland and on a buoy in Roseneath Patch. The wireless apparatus is combined with the automatic Stevenson-Moyle acetylene gun, in which there is a sufficient supply of gas to permit three flashes and reports a maximum of 70,000 signals. The main difficulty has been to prevent the "gun" being fired by wireless signals from passing ships or other land stations, but this has at last been overcome. By similar means fog signals on railways can be worked, and in blasting operations the system can be adapted to take the place of the time fuses, which are often uncertain in their effect.

Fortune in a Meteoric Stone

The schooner Hans Egede, belonging to the Danish government, which put into Lerwick harbor from Greenland, had on board the Arctic explorer, Kaud Rasmussen, who has just completed a 1,200 miles sledge journey from 80 degrees north. Rasmussen had covered the distance in one month. The explorer stated that, while on his journey, he came across a large meteoric stone, weighing 10,000 pounds, which he says is worth half a million sterling. The stone is to be taken to Copenhagen, and in the meantime is the property of the Danish government.

DIGNITY OF FLAG

President Wilson's Address at United States Flag Day Demonstration

Waving his hand toward an American flag hoisted by a squad of navy blue-jackets, President Wilson told a great crowd assembled before the state, war and navy departments to celebrate Flag Day, that, flying over a reunited nation, this banner for the future was "meant to stand for the use of undisputed national power."

"I sometimes wonder why men take this flag and flaunt it," said the president. "If I am respected I do not have to demand respect. If I am feared I do not have to ask for fear. If my power is known I do not have to proclaim it. I do not understand the temper neither does this nation understand the temper of men who use this flag so fully."

"This flag I flatter is meant to stand for the just use of undisputed national power. No nation is ever going to doubt our power to assert its right and we should lay it to heart that no nation shall ever henceforth doubt our purpose to put it to the highest use to which a great emblem of justice and government can be put."

"It is henceforth to stand for self-possession, for dignity, for the assertion of right of one nation to serve the other nations of the world; an emblem that will not condescend to be used for purposes of aggression and screen the ambitions of a few great nations to be debased by selfishness; that has vindicated its right to be honored by all nations of the world, and feared by none who do righteousness."

Planting Pearls

Many attempts have been made to encourage oysters to produce pearls. The Chinese have done so with a certain degree of success by dropping fragments of mother-of-pearl shells. In time, these fragments are covered with pearls matter, and are attractive enough to be in considerable demand, says a writer in the New York Sun.

According to the same authority, a company began scientific experiments in the Indian Ocean not many years ago. They put little balls of nacre, weighing from forty to fifty grains, between the shells of a particularly large species of oyster, known as the Australian type. After about ten months, these products are covered with a beautiful layer of pearls matter, and look exactly like true pearls. When these pearls come upon the market, they will no doubt have a ready market.

Some of the experiments made by the company came to nothing, and for a curious reason. The cases in which they kept the oysters were bound with iron wire. The shells became impregnated with this iron, and the color of the pearls was seriously damaged. Since then nickel wires are used, and the success of the company's enterprise seems assured.

Health and Dirty Milk

The health of the people, especially the health of the children, of the poorer classes, is bound up in the supply of reasonably wholesome milk. Legislation is urgently needed both to compel a decent standard of sanitation and healthiness of stock in dairy farms and cowsheds, and to compel the retailer to distribute milk with due regard for the public health. At present dirt is rampant everywhere. Dirty cows milked by dirty hands, milk poured into dirty pails, and milk distributed without any efficient precautions against further contamination from the dust of streets—these make up too often the conditions under which milk reaches the consumer.

They ought to be changed, and they can be changed without inflicting any undue hardship on dairy farmers or vendors of milk. The tuberculosis cow may always be a source of infection with which it is difficult to deal adequately. But the consumer would be content to run his inevitable risk if parliament would step in to secure him and his children against needless perils and wanton contaminations.—London Daily Express.

FEMALE MOSQUITO THE WORST

Wisconsin University Bulletin Says She Is "Blood Eater"

With the advent of the mosquito season the University of Wisconsin issued a statement, said to be of value wherever the pest is prevalent.

The statement declares that the female of the species is more deadly than the male, for while the latter feeds on the juices of fruits and plants, the female "gorges herself with blood in order to lay eggs which have abundant nourishment."

The eggs in water become larvae, or "wigglers;" these become pupae, and the latter develop into full-fledged mosquitoes. It is because the larvae must come to the surface to breathe that oil is efficacious in exterminating them. It suffocates them. An ounce of oil says the bulletin, will cover fifteen square feet of water and should be distributed once a week.

Winter Rye as Staple

That winter rye will become a staple crop of Saskatchewan within the next ten years was the prediction made before the Agricultural Secretaries' convention held at Regina, by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture.

The crop, he said, was a valuable one, and it could be seeded and harvested in months when the pressure of work on the farm was lowest.

The world production of winter rye is about one-half as great as that of wheat, the yearly crop amounting to approximately 1,300,000 bushels. Although there is at present no local market for this grain, the minister is of the opinion that such a market will be created.

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HAULING THE GRAIN

How Railways Handled Western Canadian's Crop

The Canadian Northern railroad still shows the greatest increase in the number of carloads of grain carried between September 1 and May 30, 1913-14 inclusive, in a table comparing with 1912. The C.N.R. shows a gain in this time over 1912 of 928 cars, and hauled 236 per cent. of all the grain hauled in the west.

The C.P.R. hauled the most grain, but only shows an increase of 4,247 cars. Its total haulage increase over 1912 being a shade less than half of the Canadian Northern increase. The amount of grain hauled, however, was 564 per cent. of the total number of cars hauled in the west.

The G.T.P. has an increase of 4,494 cars over the previous year, but only hauled 10.2 per cent. of the western grain, and the G.N.R. and Duluth hauled 3.7 per cent. of the total. This line shows a decrease from 1912 of 5,128 cars. There were all told, between September and May, 173,176 cars hauled in 1914, as against 159,644 in 1912. The net increase in all lines for 1913-14 is no less than 13,542 cars, or 8.5 per cent. This year there is expected to be a tremendous increase over all previous years, and the railways are preparing for just such a contingency.

Qualities of Radium Not Understood

Nothing in modern times has led to such quackery as the word "radium." The accident was very interesting, to learn that the British Science Guild has taken the matter up and has investigated the way that the word, and the element that the word denotes, has been exploited on a confiding public. Radium is a metal of which a minute specimen has been prepared and this faint, silvery film is in the possession of Mme. Curie, in Paris. It is sealed up in the little quartz crucible in which it was first produced. The so-called radium of which we hear so much is one of the salts of radium, either the chloride or the bromide, generally the latter and somehow or other it has been taken by the popular mind as a great healer.

The man in the street seems to think that it is some kind of a costly drug that has been invented by doctors. It is costly, no doubt, but it is not a drug. If it had not been for a curious accident the word "radium" would probably have been quite unknown excepting to scientists. It would certainly have been no more famous than cerium, or thorium or uranium.

The accident was very interesting, to learn that the British Science Guild has taken the matter up and has investigated the way that the word, and the element that the word denotes, has been exploited on a confiding public. Radium is a metal of which a minute specimen has been prepared and this faint, silvery film is in the possession of Mme. Curie, in Paris. It is sealed up in the little quartz crucible in which it was first produced. The so-called radium of which we hear so much is one of the salts of radium, either the chloride or the bromide, generally the latter and somehow or other it has been taken by the popular mind as a great healer.

The method of producing them was at that time very uncertain. It is a much better now. Just a few methods for measuring the energy given off from a Crookes tube have been tried, but they are very feeble and very inaccurate. A Crookes tube varies from moment to moment, and no one excepting an expert operator can tell what the X-rays it gives off are likely to be. It is either by using a hand or giving an impression on a photographic plate.

How Nectar Becomes Honey

The honey stored by bees and the nectar produced by flowers are entirely different substances. Both are sweet to the taste; but whereas nectar is a thin fluid with a high percentage of sugar, honey is generally a flavoured substance, the flowers from which it comes, honey is much thicker, with far less water, and with no odor or flavor of any particular blossoms.

The difference between the raw nectar and the finished honey are brought about partly within and partly outside the bodies of the bees. The nectar is sucked up by the bees' long tongue into a portion of its digestive system known as the honey sac. The newest theory is that here a portion of the water is removed from it and that a slight chemical change also takes place.

On the bee's return to its home, the now denser liquid is discharged from the mouth into the cells of the hive, and the secretions of certain glands in the bee's head are mixed with it. Science has demonstrated that there is formic acid in these secretions and this probably serves as an antiseptic and prevents decomposition of the honey.

The honey, however, is not yet "ripe"—it is still too limpid. To promote further evaporation of water and bring the honey to the consistency required for storage, the bees shake themselves in long lines near the entrance of the hive and by a rapid vibration of their wings force currents of air over the cells or combs where the honey is stored.

At such times a strong current of warm air may be felt coming out of the hive by quietly bringing the hand close to the entrance. This process is continued all night to a greater or less extent and is the cause of the buzzing that may be heard inside any healthy hive long after dark on a summer night.

When honey is "ripe" it contains about twelve per cent. less water than the raw nectar and is free from the volatile oils which give nectar its characteristic scent or flavor.

Money From Africa For P.E.I. Foxes

A cable from Johannesburg, Africa, to the Royal Investment Exchange, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been received advising that a large amount of money has been mailed for investment in the fox industry. The P.E.I. Royal Investment Exchange has recently opened an office in Montreal and in London, England. A number of millionaire financiers are negotiating with the Exchange for investment of large amounts, one being for \$100,000. Another query from Europe seeks information regarding the purchase of foxes to the value of from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

IS THE LAND OF THE SMALL FARMER

AGRICULTURAL LABORER'S HOLDINGS AS INSTITUTED BY THE DANISH GOVERNMENT

Remarkable Success Attends the Adoption of a Plan to Provide State Aid for Farmers in Denmark—Giving the Poor Man a Chance.

Anything relating to Danish agriculture is of worldwide interest, for the dairies instituted by the Danes have for long been models to the world.

Agricultural laborer's holdings were instituted in Denmark some fifteen years ago. The act was of a tentative nature only, and, wisely, provision was made for its revision every five years, so that its next text will be revised again within the next few months.

An applicant for a small holding must be a Dane between the ages of twenty-five and fifty, must not have been condemned by the courts for an act dishonouring him in public opinion and not have been in receipt of relief out of the public rates. He must also have been engaged in agricultural labor for at least four years since the completion of his eighteenth year, and be incapable of obtaining the position of a headworker by means of his own resources, but possess the tenth part of the value of the holding applied for.

The holdings cannot be less than one hectare in area, but as a rule may not exceed 5,500 crown in value—the crown is equal to 59 cents—and, in exceptional cases 8,000 crown, including the value of the buildings, five acres and furniture. Finally, each individual can only obtain a loan for a single holding.

The total number of holdings created between 1901 and 1911 was 5,777. And the treasury loans amounted to 25,410,148 crown. The number of applications, small at first, increases yearly, the applicants being for the most part either married or about to marry.

The return as to the number of head of live stock (including poultry) owned by the state-aided farmers are important, as they enable us to appreciate the economic situation of such peasant farmers.

The available returns refer to the live stock owned by 5,774 farmers on April 1, 1911. At that date, the farms supported 6,187 horses, 22,079 head of horned cattle, 33,623 pigs, 1,1

Hogs Wanted

We are now in position to buy all stock hogs offered for sale.

The Pacific Cold Storage Co.



YES, it's fishing time again.
It's time again to come here for all those little fishing wants and comforts. Buy at home. We have quite a supply of fishing tackle---Rods, lines, hooks, spoons, reels, weights---in fact everything but the fish and the stories.

The Gleichen Pharmacy



Put the difference in the bank. The saving between Ford cost and the heavy car cost is "velvet" for the prudent buyer. He knows the Ford not only saves him dollars but serves him best. It's a better car sold at a lower price and backed with Ford service and guarantee.

\$800 for the runabout, \$650 for the touring car and \$900 for the town car, f.o.b. Ford, Ontario, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from

W. R. McKie, Agent, Gleichen, Alberta.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MAX.	MIN.
July 15.....	64	54
16.....	70	45
17.....	74	44
18.....	80	47
19.....	88	52
20.....	70	50
21.....	44	66

HARGREAVICK BROTHERS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

499 left ribs
Horses branded:
D I right ribs

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mr. and Mrs. Williams of Medicine Hat spent several days the past week in Gleichen visiting her sister, Mrs. John Finnigan.

Bassano Mail: "Please tell us the difference between a Gleichen knocker and Castor oil?" The latter can be got rid of in short order, while the former lingers.

O. G. Calquhoun, manager of the Circle Farm at Queenstown, leaves tomorrow for Great Falls, Mont., to attend a meeting of his company and will be absent for sometime.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cranfield and Miss Florence arrived Tuesday from Vancouver and are visiting her sister Mrs. W. Park Evans, a few days en route to Toronto, where they will make their home in future.

It is rather sad that the Bassano Mail has not the nerve to mention the name of the man it refers to as "The Gleichen Knocker." The Mail man should be more explicit in knocking a friendly neighbor, but he will learn before he lives long in the west.

A well attended meeting of the I.O.O.F. Encampment was held in Namuka last Friday evening, a number of Gleichen members being in attendance. A week from Friday, July 31st, the next encampment meeting will be held in Gleichen, when a full attendance is requested.

J. M. Telford, one of the oldest ranchers and farmers in this district, states that an apple tree he planted about six years ago bore 81 apples this year. He states that when his children learned the tree had apples on it they could not resist the temptation and ate 78 of them. But Mr. Telford says they became so ill that he is quite sure they will not touch the three they overlooked. These three he says are now each about the size of a hen's egg and he is watching them carefully to see what the result will be.

The wedding is announced to have taken place on Wednesday, July 15th at Bassano, of Ex-mayor Wm. S. Playfair and Miss Isabella Tulloch of the same place, the happy couple leaving the same afternoon for Victoria, B. C., where they will make their home in future. Mr. Playfair is well-known to all old-time Gleichenites, who join in wishing the happy couple all things good. Mr. Playfair has taken an active interest in this district for many years and in recognition of his services was honored by Bassano so soon as that town became large enough to assume the responsibilities of a municipality and ever since has taken an interest in all that concerned that town and district, and it may be said that few men have proven their earnestness by real work and results in this country better than he has.

The Rev. E. Clark has one of the best gardens in Gleichen this year, where he is growing many varieties of vegetables and flowers. In front of the rectory he has a very pretty lawn, beautifully laid out with flowers, vines, etc., but at the back of the rectory and St. Andrew's Church he has a model garden. More than two weeks ago he presented the CALL with the second lot of new potatoes presented at this office this year and on Monday a reporter caught him carrying off down town a head of lettuce that tipped the scale at one and three-quarter pounds. The reverend gentleman is justly proud of his garden in which, it must be admitted by all not a weed can be found, yet he has worked hard and long to obtain this effect. While his garden is necessarily small in it are found tomatoes, vegetable marrow, lettuce, onions, potatoes and many other varieties, all showing up well.

HON. MR. FIELDING AND FREE IMPLEMENTS

What Liberal Finance Minister Said in 1907--Anxious to Ensure Manufacture in Canada

In the course of the debate on the reduction of the duty on binders, mowers and reapers from 17 1/2 per cent to 12 1/2 per cent, the Minister of Finance called attention to the statement made by his predecessor the Hon. W. S. Fielding in 1907, when a motion was introduced to put implements on the free list.

Mr. Fielding said at that time:—"My belief is that if this motion were passed we would strike a severe blow at one of the great industries of the country. I believe the International Harvester Company would find it to its interest to close up its business in Hamilton at least so much of it as is devoted to mowers and binders and have them made at the American branch and bring them from the United States. The factory in Hamilton is an American concern. With a moderate duty we have induced American capital to come into Canada and to establish that great industry, and after we have brought it in and established it in Canada, I believe that if we were to pass this resolution the company operating that industry would find it profitable to close the Hamilton factory and bring in the goods which they make in the United States."

The freight rate from Chicago and vicinity, in which a great portion of the implements made in the United States for use in the territory adjacent to Minneapolis are made, averages 20 cents per hundred in carload lots from Chicago to Minneapolis. In comparing the price of implements for cash or time in Winnipeg or points adjacent thereto, it should be borne in mind that the freight rate per hundred pounds is 64 cents from Brantford, Hamilton and Toronto in carload lots to Winnipeg. When the price of implements in the Western States, such as Montana, is compared with the price of implements in far West points in Canada, that is where the freight rates are equal, it is seen from the figures submitted by the Minister of Finance that the price is approximately the same in Canada as in the United States.

HOME MADE BRICKS

Now Medicine Hat Board of Trade Fought For Home Products

The Medicine Hat Board of Trade a few weeks ago waited on the Board of Education with respect to the contract for bricks for a new school that city is erecting. In addressing the Board, the chairman of the deputation spoke as follows:

"I would like to suggest that if possible you have the brick for the new school made here in town, or if that is impossible at Redcliff. It leaves a very bad impression on people coming into the town and viewing the building when completed and saying: 'You manufactured that brick here did you not?' and we have to say 'No, we sent to the States for it.' It also keeps a lot of money in the town which would otherwise go to the other side of the line. We believe the time is ripe for an agitation for the selling of home products." Mr. Huckvale, chairman of the board replied that the reason for sending across the line for the brick was that it would lessen the amount of stone that they would have to get which also comes from the States. Mr. Chudleigh replied that good manufactured stone could be got in Lethbridge, but the board claimed that the plant at Lethbridge did not have machinery enough to turn out the brick needed in the new school. Mr. Huckvale went on to state that the outside brick would be all that would be imported and that all interior brick would be furnished by local dealers, the amount of outside brick will come to about 300,000, while the interior will reach 2,000,000. He also stated that all the building on this year's programme with the exception of the technical school would be built of local brick and assured the delegates that they would give the matter further attention with a view to seeing what could be done.

Every Canadian Board of Trade, particularly those in the West, should look into the question of purchases by its civic spending departments, and should insist, wherever possible, on the home made product having the preference, even if necessary at a slightly higher price. When we buy goods at home, that is in our own town or in Canada, we get the goods and the money; when we buy goods made in United States or elsewhere the foreigner gets the money and we get the goods.

Farm Instructor A. E. Jones reports that on each Sunday for the past few weeks the Indians have reported near-maids in the backwaters of the Bow river at the South Camp. He thinks of investigating should the red boys again report the phenomenon.

Henry W. Lee returned home Sunday afternoon to his farm three miles north of Gleichen after spending six weeks in a Calgary hospital, where he underwent a serious operation. He has improved greatly, but it will be sometime before he will be around again.

Auction Sale

Saturday, Aug. 1st
at
Taylor's Barn

Any listings you wish advertised should be in not later than Monday July 27th.

T. H. BEACH
Auctioneer

\$50 REWARD

\$50.00 Reward will be paid to any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.
709 First St. W., Calgary

WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

DR. DE VAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. \$5 a box, or three for \$15, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCORRELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vitality for Nerve and Brain; Increases "Grey Matter"; a Tonic--will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for \$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCORRELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario. Sold at Yates Drug Store.

LOW WAGES IN BRITAIN

What the Lloyd George Insurance Schemes Actuaries Ascertained

According to the "Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, in a recent article dealing with the sick and unemployment features of the Lloyd George Insurance Bill, it is said that it has been found desirable to make a further extension of the principle which exempts from personal contribution individuals earning less than 36 cents a day and which takes reduced rates from those earning less than 60 cents a day. The Government actuaries estimated that there would be found no fewer than 95,000 adult men and 711,000 adult women whose total earnings from all sources would amount to less than \$150 a year. In the first quarter 411,487 persons were excused upon these grounds, a figure which makes it probable that some two hundred thousand of poor women failed to escape an illegal deduction.

These people, who earn such scandalously low wages in England, make much of the textile goods, clothing and in some cases food products which some Western Canadians would like to see come into Canada free of duty. Do Canadians as a whole wish to encourage industries in Great Britain which are paying their help such shamefully low wages that the workers are excused from contributing to the Lloyd George Insurance Bill? Is not a Canadian in a Canadian factory, who is earning a decent living wage, worthy of support even if to support him means the retention of a moderate duty on the lines he is engaged in manufacturing?

Harvesting is at Hand

Get out your Binders and see that they in readiness for the uncoming crop.

Give us your order for the season's binder twine Some snaps in repossessed farm implements, Come in and look them over.

We carry a full stock of repairs for M.H. implements

H. F. CRANDALL, Agent
MASSEY-HARRISS Co.

Canadian Pacific Ry. Townsites

Denhart	Iddesleigh	Jenner	Atlee
Countess	Rosemary	Duchess	Millicent
	Patricia	Princess	
Majestic	Buffalo	Panaras	Halsbury
	Bindloss	Sharrow	

THE SALE

of above-named townsites will be held as follows:

Countess.....	Monday, July 13th
Rosemary.....	do do
Duchess.....	do do
Patricia.....	do do
Millicent.....	do do
Princess.....	do do
Denhart.....	Tuesday, July 14th
Iddesleigh.....	do do
Jenner.....	do do
Halsbury.....	do do
Atlee.....	do do
Majestic.....	Wednesday, July 15th
Buffalo.....	do do
Panaras.....	do do
Bindloss.....	do do
Sharrow.....	do do

These townsites are situated on the Bassano-Empress Branch. Price lists and plans may be had upon application to the Sales Branch:

Department of Natural Resources,
Canadian Pacific Railway
Calgary, Alberta
ALLAN CAMERON, General Superintendent of Lands.

Don't Wait

until the spring rush is on, and then expect to get as good satisfaction as you do NOW! having those rooms Painted, Kalsomined or Papered. Do it Now. Always be just a little before the rest.

You get Better Price, Better Workmanship, Better Satisfaction all around.

GET WISE!

Rowe, Rowe & Rowe

Wall Papers, Paints and Oils
Established 20 Years 1927

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BATTERIES BATTERIES

Here you are

I have just snapped up a large bunch of dry cells. They are the famous

Columbia Ignitor Dry Cell

the best and longest life dry cell on the market. These are being sold at ridiculous low prices. Get your supply now while they last. The price is 35 cents each, all guaranteed fresh, each cell tested before you take them away. Order them now before you forget.

F. A. Williams

Gleichen Alta

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.